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# Inter-American Bar Association

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## INTER-AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

JOHN O. DAHLGREN  
*Secretary General*  
*Inter-American Bar Association*

### XVIII CONFERENCE — RIO DE JANEIRO

On August 18-24, 1973, the XVIII Conference of our Association was held in Rio de Janeiro with approximately 600 persons in attendance, including lawyers, judges, deans of law schools and law students from the nations of this hemisphere all of whom participated actively in the various Conference programs.

The Opening Session was held on Sunday afternoon August 19, at the Gloria Hotel, the Headquarters for the Conference. The Minister of Justice, Hon. Alfredo Buzaid, delivered the principal address and Hon. Robert W. Meserve, immediate past-President of the American Bar Association, and Dr. Adolfo G. Rocca, Council member from Argentina, responded on behalf of the delegates from the United States and Latin America, respectively. The first Plenary Session was held on Monday morning for the presentation by three Brazilian experts of the three main topic themes for the Conference, namely: 1) Law and Technology, by Dr. Dinio de Sanctis Garcia; 2) Capital Markets (Brazil), by Dr. Luiz Gastão Paes de Barros Leães; and 3) Law on Latin American Integration, by Dr. Antonio Roberto Sampaio Doria. The Closing Session was held on Friday August 24 with the Ambassador of Uruguay to the United States, H.E. Dr. Héctor Luisi, as the principal speaker.

Following the first Plenary Session on Monday, the Committees started their sessions and continued until conclusion on Wednesday afternoon. Several Committees presented special programs and others held joint sessions to discuss related topics. Committee VII. Commercial Law, and Committee XI. Sec. A. Legal Aspects of Economic Development and

Integration, discussed jointly topics on capital markets, multinational corporations and economic integration; Committee III, Sec. B. Delay and Congestion in the Courts, and Committee XIII. Legal Documentation, held joint sessions to discuss law and technology and also held a Symposium on Law and Computers. Committee XVIII. Human Rights, held a Symposium on Law and Population. In general, the Committee programs were excellent and their sessions were stimulating and well attended. The resolutions adopted at the XVIII Conference reflect the constructive work and accomplishments of the Committees.

Registrants at the Conference included IABA individual members and member associations, represented by delegates, from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Among the international organizations which sent representatives, the following were represented by observers: Organization of American States; Inter-American Development Bank; Inter-American Defense Board; Inter-American Juridical Committee (OAS); Institute for Latin American Integration; Latin American Association on Air and Space Law; Central American Economic Integration; Council of the Americas; United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); American Society of International Law; Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission.

Members of the Inter-American Juridical Committee of the OAS were official guests of the Conference and participated in its sessions. On Wednesday August 22, the Committee held a Special Session at its headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, to receive the leading officers of our Association and other distinguished members and also to honor Prof. Vicente Rao, a Brazilian jurist, former President of the Committee.

We are all indebted to our host association, the *Instituto dos Advogados Brasileiros*, its President, Dr. Theophilo de Azeredo Santos, and all our Brazilian colleagues for their efforts in making this Conference an outstanding success

RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECLARATIONS

XVIII CONFERENCE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

August 18-24, 1973  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

COMMITTEE I. PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Section A. Oceanography and the Law of the Sea

Resolution 1<sup>1</sup>

*Law of the Sea*

WHEREAS:

It is important that the Law of the Sea continue to be studied by the Association and specifically by Committee I, Section A, and therefore it is necessary for the Committee to review on a continuing basis the ongoing interrelated developments concerning the Law of the Sea, to the end that the combined views of the members of the Association may be appropriately considered and expressed by the XIX Conference,

RECOMMENDS

1. That Committee I, Section A, continue to study the interrelated issues concerning the Law of the Sea.
2. That appropriate discussion and debate be held on this subject by the Committee at the XIX Conference of the Association.
3. That the resolutions approved by the Association on this subject be published and made known to those engaged in seeking new rules to regulate man's interaction at sea.

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<sup>1</sup>Resolutions marked with an asterisk are translations of the original text.

## Section C. Juridical Defense of Western Democracy

## \* Res. 2

*Condemnation of Acts of Violence and Terrorism*

## WHEREAS:

The serious acts of violence and terrorism that have taken place lately, throughout a considerable part of the American Continent, carried out by groups hostile to the institutional order, the destruction of which they are seeking through chaos and crime, constitute a direct attack upon the system of democracy and the fundamental rights of man;

In the face of such subversion which aims to destroy the values of our civilization, it is imperative to reject categorically acts which strike at the way of life and the philosophy of freedom on which the very essence of democratic principles is based;

Terrorism constitutes a typical case of an act which violates fundamental human rights, and international jurisprudence has categorized it as an offense under international criminal law and as a crime which offends every human feeling, civilization and juridical principle,

## DECLARES

Its energetic condemnation of acts of violence and terrorism, and especially the kidnaping of individuals and acts of air piracy, as crimes against humanity; and

## RECOMMENDS

1. As an imperative, urgent necessity that all American governments, for the preservation of order, law and liberty, increase their efforts in defense of institutions and persons seriously threatened by the acts described in the preceding declaration.

2. That this resolution be communicated to all the governments and to the appropriate international organizations.

## COMMITTEE II. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

## \* Res. 3

*Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private  
International Law, 1974*

## WHEREAS:

The General Assembly of the Organization of the American States has called an Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law;

The Permanent Council of the Organization of the American States has approved the agenda of the Conference and the Inter-American Juridical Committee has prepared reports and draft conventions regarding the topics contained on the agenda, and

The participation and collaboration of attorneys, law professors and other specialists will contribute to the success of these endeavors,

## RESOLVES

1. To express the full support of the Association for the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law which is to be held during the first half of 1974.

2. To recommend to the Organization of American States that the documents prepared on the subject by the Inter-American Juridical Committee be distributed to the bar associations, academies and other specialized institutions.

3. To urge the above mentioned organizations to lend their collaboration to the governments of their respective countries by drafting specific suggestions and recommendations.

## Res. 4

*International Judicial Cooperation in Penal Proceedings*

## WHEREAS:

The XVII Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association resolved

to encourage the completion and publication of a study of domestic rules on international judicial cooperation in penal proceedings in force in the American States, and

Chapters have been completed to date on the domestic rules in question in force in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Peru.

## RESOLVES

To express its thanks for the contribution made by the authors of national chapters on International Judicial Cooperation in Penal Proceedings in the Americas, and to encourage further progress in this study and publication of the book.

### Section A. International Judicial Procedure

#### Res. 5

#### *The Hague Conventions*

#### WHEREAS:

The divergence of existing systems of civil procedure in the countries of the Western Hemisphere causes great difficulties in the conduct of litigation with transnational ramifications, particularly insofar as the Common Law and Civil Law systems are concerned, and

The most practical method of removing these difficulties is through the negotiation of treaties to improve transnational procedures,

## RESOLVES

1. To recommend to each State of the Western Hemisphere that it give urgent consideration to the possibility of accession to the Hague Convention of 1964 on Service Abroad of Judicial and Extra-Judicial Documents and to the Hague Convention of 1968 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad.

2. That each member bar association be charged with the responsibility of bringing this resolution to the attention of its government.

## COMMITTEE III. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

## \* Res. 6

*Principles and Attributes of the Democratic System*

## WHEREAS:

The Fifth Consultative Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American States held in Chile in 1959, approved the "Declaration of Santiago, Chile" regarding the legal relationship between respect for human rights and the exercise of democracy;

Committee III members have studied and analyzed this document and have recommended that it be adopted by the Inter-American Bar Association;

It is appropriate to enunciate, not with the purpose of making a complete enumeration, certain principles and attributes of the democratic system in this Hemisphere, in order to permit public opinion, both nationally and internationally, to determine the degree of identification of the political regimes and of the governments with that system, thereby contributing to the eradication of all forms of dictatorship, despotism and tyranny, without interfering however with the power of the people to freely choose their form of government.

## RESOLVES

To adopt the "Declaration of Santiago, Chile", the text of which reads as follows:

1. The principle of the rule of law should be assured by the separation of powers, and by the control of the legality of governmental acts by competent organs of the state.
2. The governments of the American republics should be the result of free elections.
3. Perpetuation in power, or the exercise of power without a fixed term and with the manifest intent of perpetuation, is incompatible with the effective exercise of democracy.



4. The governments of the American states should maintain a system of freedom for the individual and of social justice based on respect for fundamental human rights.

5. The human rights incorporated into the legislation of the American states should be protected by effective judicial procedures.

6. The systematic use of political proscription is contrary to American democratic order.

7. Freedom of the press, radio, and television, and, in general, freedom of information and expression, are essential conditions for the existence of a democratic regime.

8. The American states, in order to strengthen democratic institutions, should cooperate among themselves within the limits of their resources and the framework of their laws so as to strengthen and develop their economic structure, and achieve just and humane living conditions for their people; and

### DECLARES

That to make the foregoing principles effective in practice, it is essential that the governments of the American States guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the individual and that they remove all the obstacles which impede the full realization of such principles.

#### Section B. Delay and Congestion in the Courts

\* Res. 7

#### *Creation of Family Courts*

#### WHEREAS:

Delay and congestion in the courts are affecting the family, which unquestionably is the basis of society, and are making solutions of its problems more difficult, and

The complexity and diversity of matters submitted to judges and courts is the main reason for the delay and congestion,

## RECOMMENDS

The creation in all the countries of courts of family matters, with the appropriate divisions, which if adequately specialized and prepared would relieve congestion and expedite proceedings concerning the family which requires special attention.

## COMMITTEE IV. MUNICIPAL LAW

## Section A. Housing Law

## Res. 8

*Urban Law*

## RECOMMENDS

1. That the Association, at its next meeting, create a Section on Urban Law, which would include topics on environmental pollution, housing, condominium law, planning and zoning.

2. That the Association suggest to its members that they promote in their respective countries that their federal or national legislation require municipalities to provide for planning within their urban areas in conformity with standards set forth in the federal or national legislation.

## COMMITTEE V. CIVIL LAW

## Section B. Law of Personal Property, Obligations and Contracts

## \* Res. 9

*Adhesion Contracts*

## WHEREAS:

The increasingly widespread use of what are known as "adhesion contracts" (form contracts imposed by one of the parties) affects substantial sectors of the population, require the necessity that this system of contracting conform with principles which protect the individual in

his civil affairs; and also, under the principle of just and necessary contractual equality, that the inviolable defense of the weaker, or adhering party, be assured

### RECOMMENDS

1. That the legislation of the several American states establish norms which will protect the fundamental rights of those sectors of the population which are adhering parties to such contracts, in a form which will prevent the greater power of the offering party from destroying true contractual equality.

2. That because of the great social importance of this subject it be included in the agenda of the next Conference, so that specific proposals to accomplish the purposes set forth in this recommendation can be proposed and analyzed.

\* Res. 10

### *Civil Liability*

#### WHEREAS:

Present conditions of life can cause serious harm to the population;

Such risks result from the performance of dangerous activities, from the use of material, machinery and other inherently dangerous equipment;

Liability for such risks does not find protection in the concept of negligence, and

These resulting damages often are not indemnified promptly or adequately,

### RECOMMENDS

1. That absolute civil liability for such created risks be provided for in the laws of the American states that have not already adopted this concept.

2. That in every case, such laws provide for mandatory compensation insurance, at the expense of the one who creates the risk, for the prompt settlement of all claims.

## Section C. Intellectual and Industrial Property

## \* Res. 11

*Creation of Inter-American Copyright Institute*

## RESOLVES

1. To create the INTER-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT INSTITUTE (IACI), having as its purposes to promote the study and progress of effective protection of the rights of intellectual property in America, coordinating the efforts of specialists, as well as of entities wanting to contribute to the broadest defense of such rights.

2. That the Institute shall have the following objectives:

a. To coordinate, improve and unify the effective protection of rights of intellectual property by all means at its command, and to mobilize by itself or in conjunction with other organizations or agencies, the means of defending such rights;

b. To promote the study and progress of protection of rights of intellectual property facilitating comprehensive and objective investigation of questions affecting inter-American copyright, including the intensification of said studies in the universities of America;

c. To encourage the American countries to grant the broadest protection of copyright, and to promote the development and application of the international conventions in force;

d. To extend its cooperation as a technical consultative and planning body, to any natural or legal person of private or public law, including international organizations which may request its advisory opinion or mediation in any other form;

e. To create and sustain an "Inter-American Center" of information, documentation and counsel, which will assist all members in the consideration of the reforms projected and/or approved in any country of America which refer to or in any way affect the present state of the copyright laws; said center may also undertake to assemble useful information on legal and economic protection, beneficial to the authors themselves and to their works, as well as to the benefit of culture, and at the same time be ready to provide assistance in these fields;

f. To study and compare the laws in force in order to prepare improvements and coordination, especially where they pertain to the economic and technological aspects of copyright in mass communications;

g. To stimulate the creation of Copyright institutes in every country in America where organizations having similar purposes do not exist, and where necessary, act as a link between them in the American Continent;

h. To publish a specialized bulletin or review covering matters of interest to the members; and

i. To engage in other similar activities which the Institute may deem necessary to achieve the purposes outlined above.

3. The Institute shall have its headquarters and legal domicile in the city of São Paulo (Brazil), but its activities may be performed in any other city of the American continent.

4. All participants at the sessions of Section C, Intellectual and Industrial Property, of Committee V, Civil Law, at this XVIII Conference, will be considered founders of the Institute.

5. To entrust to Dr. Antonio Chaves and Dr. Natalio Chediak, the drafting of the constitution and by-laws by which it shall be structured, and to decide whatever is deemed necessary in connection with its functioning.

## COMMITTEE VI. CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL PROCEDURE

### Section A. Inter-American Commercial Arbitration

#### Res. 12

#### *Use of Arbitration in the Settlement of Economic Controversies*

#### WHEREAS:

For the purpose of participating in the expanding foreign trade and economic development of the Western Hemisphere, the governments of the Western Hemisphere are conducting economic activities through

governmental departments and agencies, quasi-government corporations and mixed companies;

By engaging in such international activities, the said governments do so not in their sovereign capacities but with the benefits and commensurate liabilities of comparable private juridical entities, and

It is desirable to resort to international arbitration to settle disputes arising from the aforementioned international economic activities, and certain governments of the Western Hemisphere have already done so,

### RECOMMENDS

That appropriate measures be undertaken by its member associations to bring to the attention of governments of the Western Hemisphere the desirability and usefulness of resorting to the process of international arbitration for the purpose of settling disputes resulting from international economic activities engaged in by those governments when acting in their non-sovereign capacities.

#### \* Res. 13

#### *United Nations Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards*

### WHEREAS:

The peoples and governments of the Western Hemisphere are engaged in a rapidly expanding series of activities designed to expand their foreign trade not only within the Western Hemisphere, but as well with the countries of Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa;

As a result of the arbitration of disputes arising out of the aforementioned commerce, it has become necessary to find a method of enforcing arbitral awards in countries other than that in which an award was rendered, and

In 1958 the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards was signed for the purpose of facilitating the use of international arbitration, through uniform procedures for recognizing and enforcing arbitral awards.

## RECOMMENDS

That all individual and association members of the IABA encourage and support the ratification of and the adhesion to the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards and the ratification thereof, by those governments that have not done so.

## COMMITTEE VII. COMMERCIAL LAW

### Section A. Banking Laws and Trusts

#### Res. 14

#### *Banking Laws, Economic Integration and Capital Markets*

#### WHEREAS:

Capital markets can contribute to the development of a country's financial infrastructure and thereby increase the potential for economic development;

In many of the countries of this Hemisphere capital markets have been conceived as a passive institution in economic development and therefore have not been the recipients of governmental fiscal incentives; and

This failure to provide fiscal incentives to the capital markets may delay the development of institutions needed for economic development,

#### RESOLVES

To encourage its member organizations and international organizations to undertake studies on how fiscal incentives can be used to stimulate the growth of capital markets in the countries of this Hemisphere, and to identify particular fiscal laws which inhibit the development of a dynamic market.

Res. 14-A

WHEREAS:

The efficiency of a capital market is dependent on the ability of private investors to allocate their savings in an informed manner;

The quality of an investment decision is directly related to the quantity and quality of information that is made available to investors; and

The ability of an investor to protect himself against fraud and other capital market abuses is related closely to the information required by governments to be given to investors by publicly held companies making public offers,

RESOLVES

To encourage its member associations and international organizations to promote the development of laws which require publicly held companies and companies making public offerings of their shares to provide all information required to assess the relative value of the securities publicly held or those being offered publicly, and that institutions be created to enforce and assure the disclosure of such information.

Res. 14-B

WHEREAS:

The capital market experience of each of the countries of this Hemisphere can provide each of the other countries with insights on methods to solve the problems which they may have.

RESOLVES

To encourage its member associations to promote greater contact among the governmental and private organizations active in the capital markets area in their respective countries with the corresponding organizations of other countries in this Hemisphere.



## Res. 14-C

## WHEREAS:

Secondary market liquidity is a problem of importance to each of the countries in this Hemisphere, and is an indispensable feature of an efficient securities market, and

Problems of liquidity adversely affect the interests of public stockholders who have contributed their savings to the economic development of their respective countries.

## RESOLVES

To urge its member associations to promote studies and assist in the development of laws and institutions which promote liquidity for the shares held by stockholders.

## \* Res. 14-D

## WHEREAS:

The economic growth of the countries of the Hemisphere is linked to the existence of an adequate legal framework for financial institutions;

The agreements on the economic integration of Latin America seek to harmonize and unify the juridical structures of the continent, and

Uniform legislation would facilitate the tasks of economic integration,

## RESOLVES

To recommend to the international organizations and to the institutes for the integration of Latin America that they include laws regarding Capital Markets among the plans to be carried out immediately with a view to their harmonization or unification.

## Res. 14-E

## WHEREAS:

Capital markets issues are of increasing importance to the countries of this Hemisphere and to the lawyers who comprise the member associations of the Inter-American Bar Association, and

Capital market laws are a subject separate and apart from any of the Sections provided for by the Committee on Commercial Law,

## RECOMMENDS

That a separate Section on Capital Markets be established within the Committee on Commercial Law, whose basic concern will be protection of public shareholders, public offerings of securities, secondary markets, open-market operations, protection of bond and debenture holders, shareholder meetings, the enforcement of securities legislation and the use of fiscal and other incentives to develop the capital markets.

## \* Res. 15

*Courses in Representation of Companies*

## WHEREAS:

University extension courses in various specialized fields of law are arousing ever increasing interest and achieving a high level of development;

There is an evident necessity that lawyers provide services of high quality to many business organizations, in specialized areas involved in that important sector, and

To meet that responsibility, company counsel must be equipped with the required specialized knowledge.

## RECOMMENDS

That law schools include in their university extension programs a regularly offered course in Representation of Companies.

## Res. 16

*Development of Financial Infrastructure*

## WHEREAS:

A fundamental purpose of a country's laws and legal institutions is to provide the framework within which economic factors may operate to improve the standard of living of its citizenry;

All countries of this Hemisphere are committed to improving the quality of life of their citizens and accelerating economic development.

Indications exist which show a correlation between financial infrastructure development and economic development, and

The role that legal institutions and the law play in contributing to financial infrastructure improvements has not received the attention which it deserves.

## RESOLVES

To encourage international organizations and its member associations to promote more intensive studies on how legal institutions and laws can contribute positively to the development of financial infrastructure.

## \* Res. 17

*Draft of Uniform Law on Negotiable  
Instruments for Latin America*

## WHEREAS:

The necessity of bringing the countries of Latin America together and integrating them economically has motivated the preparation by INTAL (*Instituto para la Integración de America Latina* — Institute for the Integration of Latin America) of a Draft of Uniform Law of Negotiable Instruments for Latin America;

Some countries, among them Brazil, have incorporated into their internal law the Geneva Conventions of 1930 and 1931, on drafts, notes and checks;

It is difficult to reconcile the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, the various national laws, and the Latin American legislation eventually to be approved, and

The adoption by a country of reservations to a treaty or convention, unless provided for in the instrument, is conditioned upon approval by the other signatory countries, which makes the system difficult,

### RECOMMENDS

That the Latin American countries insist, as a condition of approving any treaty for the purpose of instituting a Uniform Law on Negotiable Instruments for Latin America, that the proposed treaty provide specifically by its terms for the possibility that any country may establish its own reservations, in the form of an amendment thereto.

#### Section D. Insurance

##### \* Res. 18

#### *Export Credit Insurance*

#### WHEREAS:

The institution of insurance in general, and of export credit in particular, creates favorable conditions for the continued growth of international trade;

The exporter is subject to the possibility of not receiving payment on account of default of the importer due to the risks resulting from political instability in the importing country;

Export credit insurance covering political risks would free such transactions from such problems, and

Adoption of this type of insurance will help to promote trade between the countries of America, by offering greater safety and thereby increasing the flow of transactions among neighboring countries,

### RECOMMENDS

That members of the Association endeavor to promote, in their respective countries, the institution of export credit insurance against political

risks, thereby contributing to the desired safety between the nations and to greater facilities in commercial transactions.

\* Res. 19

*Courses in Insurance Law*

WHEREAS:

Greater security and certainty are required in direct proportion to the development of human activities;

That development brings about the steady growth of the insurance business, together with the creation of specialized legislation;

Insurance is the best means of providing such security and certainty;

Ever greater knowledge of that specialized legislation is required of lawyers, and no course is now offered in many countries in law school curricula dealing with the specialty of insurance, and

The law curriculum, because of its broad scope and the lack of time, does not include studies in depth in the field of insurance.

RECOMMENDS

That members of the Association, especially those engaged in the teaching of law, endeavor to create in the law schools of their respective countries an elective course in Insurance Law, or post-graduate courses for lawyers interested in that specialty.

Section E. Bankruptcy

\* Res. 20

*Bankruptcy Laws*

WHEREAS:

On a previous occasion it was agreed to exchange information on the bankruptcy laws in force in the various countries of Latin America with a view to making uniform the laws on the subject, and

It has not been possible to carry out proposed exchange because the pertinent publications have not been received,

### RESOLVES

1. To urge the members of those countries which participated in the sessions of this section to send to its Chairman information on the bankruptcy laws of their respective countries.

2. That said Chairman shall present at the next meeting of the section a report on the principal points of agreement or divergence of the various laws.

\* Res. 20-A

### CONSIDERING:

That information has been exchanged about legal systems in force in Latin American countries regarding bankruptcy, and having agreed to reiterate earlier recommendations aimed at carrying out studies looking toward the unification of those systems, and

That companies, whatever their size, are important to the development of Latin American countries,

### RECOMMENDS

That the respective States, through legislation, offer companies which are in a difficult economic situation without fault of their own, a possibility for economic and financial recuperation, under the supervision of the Courts.

#### Section F. *Communications*

#### Res. 21

#### *Terrestrial and Satellite Communications Law*

### WHEREAS:

Pursuant to Resolution No. 38 adopted at the XVII Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association at Quito, Ecuador, the Section on

Communications of the Commercial Law Committee has continued its studies of the terrestrial and satellite communications laws of the Americas, and has also studied proposed new international agreements, and proposed amendments to those now in force, which have particular pertinence to legal problems connected with technological advances in communications; and

In view of the continuing technological developments in satellite and terrestrial communications and in recognition of the importance of having a legal framework in national laws, and regional and international agreements to keep pace with those developments,

### RESOLVES

1. To request the Section on Communications to continue its studies of the national terrestrial and satellite communications laws of the Americas.

2. To continue its studies of proposed new international agreements, any proposed amendments to those now in force which have particular pertinence to legal problems connected with technological advances in communications, giving attention to the effect such agreements may have on national legislation.

3. To continue, through the Section on Communications, its liaison with various organizations such as the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and the International Telecommunications Consortium (INTELSAT).

### COMMITTEE VIII. CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

Res. 22

#### *Hi-Jacking*

### RECOMMENDS

1. That hi-jacking, which is an international problem, should be covered by treaty.

2. That the penalty for hi-jacking must be sure and swift, with all rights of the individual or individuals protected by a fair and impartial trial.

3. That all airports maintain strict security and study new ways of detection of hi-jacking.

4. That consideration be given to the possibility of boycotting international air service to countries harboring hi-jackers.

5. That consideration be given to the study on the subject of kidnapping of persons which has been made by the Inter-American Juridical Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Note: The remaining resolutions, Numbers 23 - 52, will be published in the next issue of the *Lawyer*.